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REVEAL OF 'MILITARISM' FEARED BY PRC VISITOR

OW081131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 8, KYODO -- Sun Pinghua, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, said Friday the Chinese people were still worried about the possibility of a revival of Japanese militarism despite the political settlement concerning toned down descriptions in Japanese history textbooks. Sun made the remark on the second day of a meeting of the Japan-China non-governmental conference being held here in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

He warned that similar disputes might occur in the future unless the Japanese people recognize the serious effect the textbook issue had on relations between Tokyo and Beijing. The Chinese leader said the Chinese people were most concerned with expressions such as "advance" rather than "invasion" in the textbooks, which will come into use next April, a controversial plan to build a monument as a memorial to Manchukuo (now northeastern China), and a movie entitled "The Great Japanese Empire." He also claimed that there are many Japanese who still prefer the word "advance" to "invasion" in reference to Japanese military actions in China during the war.

China hopes lessons of the past will be taken to heart and that the peoples of both countries will cooperate to prevent a revival of Japanese militarism, he said. However, Sun stressed that China was not worried about Japan's current efforts to build up its defense capability since it was quite natural for Japan to have some means of defending itself.

Meanwhile, Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, told the meeting that China and North Korea enjoyed an extremely close relationship. He was referring to the recent visit to Beijing by North Korean President Kim Il-sung. Wang said it was natural for leaders to meet face-to-face because any effort to deepen the mutual understanding between the two countries would contribute greatly to enhancing their relations. Neither China nor North Korea present a threat to any of their neighbors and the sooner the U.S. Armed Forces withdraw from South Korea the sooner the two Koreas can be unified, Wang said.

PERU'S ULLOA SEEKS AID IN MEETING WITH SUZUKI

OW050823 Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 8, KYODO -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias Tuesday asked Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to extend development aid to his country, according to Japanese officials. Ulloa made the request during a consultative meeting with Suzuki, followed by a luncheon banquet given by the Japanese prime minister. During the meeting, Ulloa advocated Suzuki's Pacific rim concept put forward last June in Hawaii calling for solidarity and cooperation among nations around the Pacific, the officials said.

Ulloa, in the meantime, was decorated with the First Order of the Rising Sun in a ceremony. The Peruvian prime minister has visited Japan to attend a symposium for promotion of economic exchange between Japan and Latin America. He is scheduled to fly to Beijing Wednesday.

Watanabe Pledges Assistance

OW050825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 5, KYODO -- Japan promised Peru Tuesday to extend financial help in the country's natural resources development in proportion to priorities of its development projects.

The pledge was made when Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe received Manuel Ulloa Elias, visiting Peruvian prime minister and minister of economy and finance, at the Finance Ministry. During the meeting, the Peruvian prime minister sought financial help from Japanese Government and private sectors to develop natural resources in the country.

Touching on external debt in Peru, Ulloa said that it now reaches dollar 8.7 billion -- dollar 6.7 billion in official loans and dollar 2 billion in private loans. He also emphasized that Peru was shifting its short-term borrowing gradually to mid-term and long-term borrowing.

TAZAWA REAFFIRMS STAND ON AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

OW060545 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Kanazawa, Oct 6, KYODO -- Kichiro Tazawa, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, reiterated Wednesday Japan's stand against import liberalization of 22 agricultural products since they are key products of Japanese agricultural industry. "Rice and other items on the residual import restriction list are key products of the Japanese industry and important products in regions where they are produced," he told newsmen.

Tazawa, here for inspection of agricultural industry in Hokuriku District, central Japan, was referring to U.S. persistent request for full import liberalization of these items, specifically beef and oranges. He said that it would be "very difficult to negotiate" on the matter with the United States at the bilateral negotiations in Honolulu October 20-23. "But we will not comply with their request for import liberalization," he added.

IMPORT OF MANUFACTURED GOODS TO BE EXPANDED

OW070347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 7 KYODO -- Japanese Government and industrial leaders agreed Thursday to expand Japan's manufactured imports to stave off an outcry from the United States and Western Europe for such expansion. The agreement came at the trade conference, a semi-official forum to discuss more manufactured imports and other trade issues, held at the prime minister's office for the first time in 11 years to achieve full implementation of the government's second package of market opening measures announced in late May. The conferees also agreed to secure exports of equipment such as plants in an orderly fashion, promote industrial and economic cooperation, and to expand domestic demand vital for Japan's more imports to rectify its chronic trade surplus with other countries, the target of criticism from both industrialized and developing nations.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who chairs the conference, sought further cooperation from private sectors in manufactured imports, specifically pointing to the possible danger of Japan again becoming again the target of criticism by the U.S. and Western Europe for its trade stance. The conference is an outgrowth of the Supreme Export Council established in fiscal 1954 originally intended for more export efforts by both the government and private sectors. It was reformed into the trade conference in 1970 to discuss trade issues, including manufactured imports. The last meeting was held in fiscal 1971.

Thursday's meeting was held to prevent a rising tide of protectionism beforehand on the eve of the U.S. off-year election and the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in November, the first in nine years, against the background of growing criticism from the U.S. and Western Europe for a "delay in the implementation of the measures" envisaged in the second round of market-opening moves. It is also aimed at requesting the Japanese trading industry to expand manufactured imports since they are rather negative in this respect.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CHICHE INSTITUTE GROUP

SK072221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Il-song on October 7 received the delegation of councillors of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea (IICI) and the delegation of its Secretariat on visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation of IICI councillors headed by councillor Toshio Higashitani and the members of the delegation of the IICI Secretariat headed by its director, Kenichi Ogami. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Hyon Chun-kuk were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a dinner for the guests.

DPRK-USSR PUBLICATION COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED

SK080434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperating in publication was signed in Pyongyang between the Publications Guidance Bureau of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Sales.

Attending the signing ceremony on our side were Kim Chong-hyok, vice-director of the Publications Guidance Bureau, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Sales headed by its Vice-Chairman M.A. Kharlamov and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

The agreement was signed by Vice-Director Kim Chong-hyok and Vice-Chairman M.A. Kharlamov.

O CHIN-U GREETES AFGHAN COUNTERPART ON APPOINTMENT

SK071132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Qadir upon his appointment as minister of national defence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the armies of Korea and Afghanistan will grow in strength and develop in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the message sincerely wished the minister of national defence great success in discharging his new responsible duty for increasing the defence capabilities of the country.

KIM IL-SONG'S POLICY FOR WORLD INDEPENDENCE HAILED

SK080424 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 7 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 8 October special article: "The Achievement of Independence of the Whole World and World Peace"]

[Text] In his historic political speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth a strategic policy to achieve independence of the whole world. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy for the achievement of independence of the whole world is an outstanding idea that has given a new theoretical interpretation of the inevitability of world revolutionary development in our times and delineated a strategy for the struggle to speed up world revolution. The idea is based on the people's demand for independence and on the scientific analysis of the nature of the present era.

Today, the torrential current of independence is sweeping all the continents of the world. The peoples of many countries, who have been freed from imperialism and colonialism, are vigorously moving forward along the road of independence and the progressive peoples of the world are waging a gallant struggle against domination and subjugation of all forms. It is an irresistible main trend of our times that the world's people are calling for independence and many countries of the world are taking the road to independence.

Today, as the struggle for independence is being carried out on an even broader scale in the world, the revolutionary people of the world urgently demand a revolutionary program of struggle that will help them achieve firm unity and delineate the way for joint struggle.

By putting forth the policy for the achievement of independence of the whole world, the great leader has given a complete answer to the urgent demand of the world people who have turned out in the struggle for independence. As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, the achievement of independence of the whole world means construction of a world where dominationism and colonialism have been completely extirpated and complete independence of all countries and nations achieved. The achievement of the independence of the whole world is possible when all the countries and nations of the world have been freed from domination and subjugation of all forms and have achieved national independence and when their sovereignty is firmly defended.

The policy for the achievement of the independence of the whole world, which is to liquidate domination and subjugation and principal-and-subordinate relations among the countries and nations and to guarantee the relations of complete equality, is a unique policy that has delineated the way to national liberation and human liberation in the world and showed the appearance of the future world. This means that the policy for the achievement of the independence of the whole world fully reflects the demand of the peoples of the countries seeking independence and the common desire and aspiration of mankind seeking an independent and creative life, and is a powerful guiding principle and program of struggle that enables complete elimination of imperialism and colonialism on the globe and the complete independence of all countries and nations.

Thanks to the policy for the achievement of independence of the whole world, the peoples of all countries of the world have been able to more vigorously speed up the struggle to build a new prosperous society under the banner of independence and to build a just and peaceful new world, and have been able to have a strategy of struggle with which they can firmly thwart and smash the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war and preserve durable peace in the world. By this, the policy for the achievement of the independence of the whole world has become a banner of encouragement that is vigorously stimulating the world peoples, who are regarding sovereignty, independence, justice and peace as precious, to the struggle to build an independent new world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught: When the independence of the whole world has been achieved, a new world war can be prevented, a durable peace in the world can be preserved, and a broad way can be paved for countries and nations to build an independent and prosperous new society and to achieve the complete independence of the masses.

Living an independent life in the peaceful and free world without aggression and war is a common demand and unanimous aspiration of the people.

Only when durable peace is guaranteed on the globe can the countries and nations live an independent and creative life and social progress and advance of mankind be spurred. In particular, today's complicated and tense international situation is urgently calling for world peace-loving people to defend world peace and security.

The way to defend world peace and security for the common desire and aspiration of the mankind is the achievement of independence of the whole world. The achievement of independence of the whole world is a firm guarantee for the prevention of new a world war and for the preservation and consolidation of world peace. This is because the cause of war will be completely eliminated by the achievement of independence of the whole world.

At present, the main cause of war is imperialism. Imperialists and colonialists are an antirevolutionary force seeking aggression, plundering, domination and subjugation. From their beginning the imperialists have considered aggression and war as a means of existence and are still depending on them for their living.

There is no imperialism that is not aggressive and what is viable without aggression and plundering of other countries is not imperialism. The past two world wars were nothing more than a fight of imperialists scrambling for the redistribution of colonial lands and even today's growing danger for a new world war is linked with the criminal maneuvers of the imperialists seeking maintenance and expansion of their spheres of domination.

Imperialists, by nature, seek only war and are unable to provide peace for people. To preserve and consolidate world peace and security, the maneuvers of the imperialists, the disturber and enemy of peace, must be thwarted and smashed. To this end, independence of the whole world should be achieved.

The struggle for the achievement of independence of the whole world is one to liquidate dominationism and colonialism. Accordingly, when independence of the whole world has been achieved, the cause of the danger for world peace and security will be eliminated. By that time, there will be no military blocs -- the product of imperialists' war policy -- and no country will render a military base to them. At the same time, there will be no dispute among the newly emerging nations.

The reason that the achievement of independence of the whole world can be a firm guarantee for world peace is because this will enable complete sovereignty of countries and nations to be achieved. The achievement of sovereignty is a prerequisite to the preservation of peace. Sovereignty is national self-determination to shape one's own destiny independently. Without sovereignty, a country cannot become a truly independent nation. If sovereignty, which is equal to life for a country or nation, is infringed upon, it is impossible to escape domination and subjugation and, if there is domination and subjugation, it is no use to talk about peace.

Peace achieved by slavish submission is not genuine peace. Genuine peace is achieved only when the sovereignty of every country and nation has been achieved and the relations of equality have been established among them. Therefore, to guarantee durable world peace, the countries and nations must firmly defend their sovereignty.

If each country and nation fails in defending sovereignty, there will still be interference in others' affairs and blind following of others. This will subsequently bring about a new type of domination and subjugation, even if they have achieved national independence. And, this will eventually endanger independence and peace.

Only when each country and nation exercises complete sovereignty will there be no country to dominate or be dominated, will relations of complete equality be established among countries and nations; only then can durable world peace be guaranteed. Thus, the struggle for the achievement of independence of the whole world is one to liquidate dominationism and colonialism and to achieve complete sovereignty of the countries and nations.

Therefore, when the independence of the whole world has been achieved, imperialism and colonialism -- the cause of war -- will be eliminated for good and no one will allow any attempt to dominate small nations.

Indeed, the achievement of independence of the whole world is a correct way to the complete liquidation of the cause of war and to the preservation of durable peace and security on the globe -- the long cherished desire of mankind. The construction of a new independent world is the unanimous demand of the peoples seeking independence and the common noble cause of mankind.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unique policy for the achievement of independence of the whole world, the world's people have now been able to more vigorously turn out in the struggle to carry out the cause of human liberation. This is another great achievement which the respected and beloved leader has won for the era and mankind.

Upholding the great leader's policy for the achievement of independence of the whole world, our party and the government of the republic, in firm unity with all world countries struggling to defend independence, will struggle to build a new independent world.

Nothing can block the march of the world people vigorously moving forward under the banner of the independence of the whole world. Mankind's desire for a peaceful world without aggression and war and for a new independent world will certainly be realized.

KIM CHONG-IL BOOK ON LEADER'S VIEWS PUBLISHED

SK051525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- The Workers Party of Korea publishing house brought out the book "Revolutionary Outlook on the Leader." This book explains the theory of the revolutionary outlook on the leader propounded by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The book consists of five chapters -- "Position and Role of the Leader," "Revolutionary Outlook on the Leader," "Establishment and Development of the Revolutionary Outlook on the Leader," "Task and Ways for Firmly Establishing the Revolutionary Outlook on the Leader."

The dear leader founded a perfect theory of the revolutionary outlook on the leader, basing himself on a deep penetration into the demand of the developing revolution and a comprehensive review of the historic experiences of the international communist movement and the Korean revolution.

He propounded first of all an outstanding idea and theory on the position and role of the leader. He expounded that the leader plays a decisive role in the development of history and the revolutionary struggle as the brain of the popular masses and the centre of their unity and cohesion.

He gave a perfect formulation of the essence of the revolutionary outlook on the leader by elucidating that it is the most correct viewpoint on and attitude toward the position and role of the leader in the development of history and revolutionary struggle and the stance and stand of holding him in high esteem with sincerity.

He also gave a full explanation of the demands of the revolutionary outlook on the leader by clarifying the problems of cherishing fidelity to the leader as a revolutionary faith and obligation, defending and safeguarding him and thoroughly carrying into effect his revolutionary idea and of inheriting fidelity to him generation after generation.

The dear leader made it clear that the revolutionary outlook on the leader is a basic criterion characterising the viewpoint on and attitude toward the revolution and a fundamental basis in giving full play to all ideological and spiritual qualities of the true revolutionary.

Basing himself on a scientific and theoretical analysis of law of the establishment and development of the revolutionary outlook on the leader, he advanced concrete tasks and ways for establishing it more firmly in conformity with the demand of the revolutionary development at a new, higher stage.

PRESS, STAMP-FORGING PROCESS DRIVE UNDERWAY

SK011626 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA) -- An energetic drive is under way in Korea for the overall introduction of press and stamp-forging at engineering plants.

The Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea held toward the end of August put forward the task to complete the introduction of press and stamp-forging in the production of all machines within 2 or 3 years. In a little more than half a month following the plenary meeting, the Sungni general automobile works manufactured over 200 kinds of chucks and devices for press and stamp-forging and introduced them into production to acquire tens of installations and save hundreds of tons of steel and much labour while markedly improving the quality of products. The Taean general heavy machine works has increased the capacity of the press shop and introduced a 2,000-ton press and a 5 ton hammer into production to convert the processing of parts of large generators and electric motors into pressing.

The Hamhung machine tool plant has completed technical preparations for converting gradual pressing into combined pressing. It has also worked up the manufacture of a 250-ton crank press and equipment for stamp-forging of bolts and nuts.

The Sariwon tractor accessories factory has in a short time manufactured 15 presses and many stamp-forging machines to lift the proportion of press and stamp-forging to above 85 per cent.

The Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive factory, the Pyongyang coal mine machine plant and other machine plants have also reported successes in the endeavours for the overall introduction of press and stamp-forging.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION SUCCESSES CLAIMED

SK041730 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 4 (KCNA) -- New successes are being registered at the power stations in different parts of the country through the drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80's."

The Pukchang thermal power plant is surpassing the daily assignments by an average of three million KWH by introducing various technical innovation proposals. In the last half year the power plant turned out 550 million KWH of electricity outside the plan, while saving much fuel.

In September the Pyongyang thermal power plant increased the daily output of electricity by more than 1.2 million KWH on a daily average, thereby upping the electricity output 25 per cent above the same period of last year. The Hochongang and other hydraulic power stations have ensured a high water-level and raised the water-wheel efficiency to produce more electricity than in the like period of last year.

The power industry of Korea has made rapid development by relying on rich hydraulic and fuel resources. Large-scale hydraulic and thermal power stations are properly combined and medium- and small-scale power stations proportionately distributed, with the result that power stations, big and small, have made their appearance not only in major industrial districts but also in all other parts from the plain areas to the mountain and remote areas.

Along the policy of the Workers Party of Korea on the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy, automation, telemechanics and industrial television are widely introduced in the power stations.

At present the construction of many large-scale power stations and medium- and small-scale power stations is progressing in Korea, while substantially increasing the capacity of the existing power stations.

The per-capita electricity output of Korea will reach 5,200 KWH at the end of the 1980's.

AGRICULTURE WORKERS CONGRESS SET FOR DECEMBER

SK302316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA) -- The Seventh Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea will be held in Pyongyang on December 7-9.

The congress will sum up the proud successes made in the work of the Union of Agricultural Working People during the period under review under the wise leadership of the glorious Workers Party of Korea and discuss tasks of the UAWPK organizations for thoroughly implementing the militant program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the joint meeting of the WPK Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Seventh Congress of the UAWPK will be a historical congress powerfully demonstrating the combat capacity of the entire UAWPK members, firmly united around the great leader and the glorious party centre and a congress of loyalty for the UAWPK organisations and members to harden their determination to promote the complete realisation of the rural theses by energetically pushing forward the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside, upholding the leadership of the party.

BRIEFS

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING -- Pyongyang, October 2 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on October 1 met and had a friendly talk with Mario Leon Rojas, chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture. Present on the occasion was Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 2 Oct 82 SK]

NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION TO CSSR -- Pyongyang, October 3 -- A delegation of NODONG SINMUN left Pyongyang Saturday for a visit to Czechoslovakia. On the same day, Leon Rojas, chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, left here. The delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Hokkaido, Japan, headed by Yun Hyong-chun, vice-chairman of the Hokkaido Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, and Son Song-an, a Japan-resident Korean trader-manufacturer, left here yesterday after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 3 Oct 82 SK]

LSWYK DELEGATION TO CSSR -- Pyongyang, October 1 -- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of our country headed by Choe Yong-hae, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the league, left Pyongyang on September 30 to attend the Third Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth. Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, the Danish delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Anders Kristensen, secretary of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association, and the Dresden "Theatre of Young Generation" drama troupe of the German Democratic Republic headed by Gunild Lattman, director of the troupe, left here yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 1 Oct 82 SK]

NEW ENVOY TO INDONESIA -- Pyongyang, October 5 -- Chang Yong-chun has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Indonesia, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 4 Oct 82 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTER'S TALKS WITH UK LEADERS REPORTED

On Bilateral Cooperation

SK050334 Seoul YONHAP in English 0318 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, now visiting Britain, Monday met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Trade Secretary Francis Arthur Cockfield in London and discussed ways to promote friendly relations between the two countries.

According to a report filed in the South Korean Foreign Ministry from the Korean Embassy in London, Thatcher expressed her content over the past Korea-Britain relations and hoped for further expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The report also said Thatcher pledged Yi that there will be no changes in the British Government's Korea policy and it will continue to support the position of the South Korean government.

In the followed meeting, Pym was quoted as saying that the close bilateral relations should go side by side with the expansion of economic cooperation, expressing hope for Britain's active participation in Korea's Fifth Five-Year Economic Development Plan (1982-86).

Cockfield was also reported to have expressed British Government's strong hope for its participation in the Korean development plan, including the constructions of nuclear power plants, Pusan subway system and Seoul-Taejon high-speed railway.

On Trade, Unification

SK060252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, now visiting Britain, Tuesday said: "Koreans are ready to contribute to a more prosperous and peaceful world community, recognizing the importance of economic and political interdependence."

Addressing the Royal Institute for International Affairs, Yi said Korea is committed to progressive import liberalization "in spite of the fact that in many sectors we do need to protect our young industries from tough competition from outside."

According to a report filed with the South Korean Foreign Ministry from its embassy in London, Yi added: "In Korea, we have many people who advocate that we should also revert to protectionist measures; but let me assure you that, as foreign minister, I am among those who stand for an open world trading system and for foreign access to the Korean market." "If I try to draw some conclusions from the Korean experience to date," Yi said, "it is quite clear that the combination of self-reliance and international cooperation has been crucial ingredient of our progress."

Yi continued to say: "The Korean Peninsula is an area of unending local conflict where interests of major powers also intersect. Whether we Koreans like it or not, the problems on our own peninsula cannot be settled in the absence of some agreement among the two superpowers -- the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. -- and the two major regional powers, China and Japan.

However, Yi emphasized: "Every logic and every reason points to the desirability of stopping as soon as possible this expensive and highly dangerous confrontation," and added that he maintains "almost a religious faith" that North Korea will eventually agree on this truth and come to the conference table. "South Korea will continue to work strenuously and tirelessly for the goal of peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, despite all obstacles and frustrations", Yi said.

On North's Military Buildup

SK080144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok said Wednesday that the threat of war on the Korean Peninsula would be most serious if North Korean military strength and economic weakness should ever combine.

In an interview with the TIMES of London, Yi said North Korea is now at the peak of its military buildup and cannot go much further because of limited economic resources. Minister Yi also said the North Korean economy is getting worse every year.

The Korean diplomatic chief made an official visit to Britain Sunday through Wednesday after a trip to New York.

"When these two lines coincide, that is the most dangerous moment for war," the paper quoted Yi as saying.

KTA URGES JAPAN TO EASE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

SK070248 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Traders Association (KTA) requested Thursday that Japan reduce customs tariffs and abolish import restrictions on key South Korean export items to help base Korea's worsening trade deficits with Japan. The KTA request came during the annual conference of the Korea-Japan Trade Expansion Committee in Seoul attended by 35 Korean and Japanese businessmen.

During the one-day meeting, the Korean traders also demanded that Japan increase imports of commodities from developing countries, including Korea.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH NORWAY

SK060153 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Norway concluded an agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries Wednesday in Seoul, the Foreign Ministry announced. The accord, signed by Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won and Norwegian Ambassador to South Korea Nils Axel Kjaergaard Nissen, aims at widening bilateral relations between Seoul and Oslo through the expansion of economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

With the 10-year agreement which comes into force today, Korea and the north European country have signed five bilateral agreements, including the convention signed Tuesday in Oslo to avoid double taxation and prevent the fiscal evasion of taxes on income.

ROK, SPAIN AGREE TO COOPERATION IN AFRICA

SK060156 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP) -- Spanish delegates to the fifth joint conference of the Korea-Spain and Spain-Korea economic cooperation committees promised Wednesday to help expand Korean business in Africa. Korean and Spanish delegates also agreed at the annual meeting to cooperate in promoting mutual trade and joint ventures in third countries.

Pak Yong-kon, chairman of the Doosan Business Group, led the 50-member Korean delegation, while the 30 Spanish businessmen were headed by Eduardo Bages, chairman of the Spain-Korea Economic Cooperation Committee.

Meanwhile, a 25-member Spanish economic mission, led by Juan Arenas, Tuesday agreed with a group of Korean businessmen, including leaders of the Korea Trading Agents Association, to strive for heightened bilateral trade.

RESOURCES COOPERATION WITH ASEAN NATIONS SOUGHT

BK080526 Seoul YONHAP in English 0328 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 8 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to set up a resources cooperation committee with the Philippines this year in an attempt to expand economic cooperation with the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

An Energy-Resources Ministry official said Friday that the plan was made following the Philippine Government's proposal to open discussions on forming a joint Korean-Philippine resources cooperation committee in Manila this month or later.

The government also plans to form a similar committee with Malaysia this year. The projected Korean-Malaysian committee will operate at private level, the official said.

At present, three Korean firms are producing white cement and developing copper and coal mines in joint ventures with the Philippines.

Korea has already established resources cooperation committees with Colombia, Indonesia and Australia.

ASSEMBLY HEARS MINISTERS ON MILITARY, N-S DIALOGUE

SK080224 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 8 (YONHAP) -- Defense Minister Yun Song-min said the government has worked out a five-year military restructuring plan to help cut defense spendings. Testifying before a National Assembly plenary session Thursday, Yun said a pyramid-shaped hierarchy for the military will be adopted, with smaller, more responsible command. The program also requires the abolishment or merging of similar organizations and the transfer of administrative personnel to combat posts, he said.

The defense minister also said the streamlining plan will save 94 billion won (about 127 million U.S. dollars) a year. The budget savings will be used to boost the overall combat capability of the Korean Armed Forces, he said.

Unification Minister Son Chae-sik, also testifying before the House session, said the government will make multi-sided efforts to encourage North Korea to participate in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. Remarking that North Korea cannot hold out against Seoul's call for a renewed South-North dialogue, Son said the South Korean Government would do its best to arrange the summit talks between the South and North.

The 276-member National Assembly will continue its interpellations Friday on government economic policy.

SUKMYONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR UNREST

SK080101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Yongsan police arrested three students at Sukmyong Women's University Wednesday on suspicion of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

They are Misses Pak Chae-yong, 21, a senior in the Department of Home Management, Pak Chong-sun, 22, a senior in the Department of English Literature, and Kim Pan-Kyong, 22, a junior in the Department of Chinese Literature.

SHAN STATE ARMY-BCP FORCE BATTLE REPORTS

May-June Clashes

BK011224 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Joint battle report of the People's Army and the Shan State Army (SSA):

On 14 June, a joint unit from the People's Army and the SSA opened fire at the military government's mercenary army near (Nahu), resulting in one enemy being wounded. On 21 June, a joint unit attacked the military government's army stationed at Kehsi, resulting in many enemy soldiers being wounded or killed.

Battle report of the SSA: On 12 May, an attack conducted by a small SSA unit in (?Kon Pao) wounded and killed some military government mercenary soldiers. On the same day, some enemy soldiers were wounded and killed during the clashes at (Namson) village in (Hkopeng), (Kaungsai) and (Ohnmatet). On 25 May, an attack conducted by a small SSA unit in (Taungwun) killed two enemy soldiers and wounded one. On 3 June, an attack carried out by a small SSA unit in (Lontauk) killed two mercenary sergeants and wounded one mercenary officer. On 10, 21 and 22 June, attacks conducted by small SSA units in (?Kon Pao), (?Pang Hkan), (?Pangti), Kehsi and (Pa-Oklok) killed two enemy soldiers and wounded six others. On 25 June, an SSA unit raided (Kan Ye) village and attacked the defense volunteers of the military government, killing four defense volunteers and wounding another. One Sten gun, 3 rifles and over 100 rounds of ammunition were seized from the defense volunteers.

8-Month Report

BK030914 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Battle report on the combined force of the People's Army and the Shan State Nationalities Liberation Organization [SSNLO] covering a period of 8 months:

Between 1 January and 31 August 1982, a period of 8 months, the combined force of the People's Army and the SSNLO fought 35 small- and large-scale battles against the enemy. One M-79 collapsible mortar, 40 assorted firearms, more than 2,000 rounds of assorted ammunition and other military supplies were seized from the enemy. One motor vehicle belonging to the enemy was also attacked and destroyed.

Combat news of the Shan State Army:

On 3 July, a battle broke out between the SSA and the mercenary unit which had come to (Kohpet) from Namhsan. Several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded in the battle. On 9 July, a small SSA unit blew up the (Myenu) bridge used by the enemy. A military vehicle approaching the bridge hit a mine and three mercenaries suffered injuries. On 26 and 28 July, the SSA conducted two attacks -- one at (Onmasaung) and another at (Onmatete) -- in which four enemy soldiers were killed and two others were wounded. On 27 July, a small unit of the People's Army attacked the mercenary army unit at (Puleng) in Mong Hsu region. Several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and one was taken prisoner. One G-2, one G-4, some grenades and ammunition were seized from the enemy.

On 10 August, an attack by a small SSA unit near (Kohwe) killed or wounded several enemy soldiers. On 28 August, an attack by an SSA unit near Mong Hsu-Mong Nawng Road resulted in the death of six enemy soldiers. One M-79, three other firearms and other military supplies were seized from the enemy. On 8 September, an attack by the SSA at (Pa-Ti) resulted in one mercenary sergeant being killed and many others wounded. The enemy soldiers then fled. One carbine, one G-2, two grenades and four mortar shells were seized from the enemy.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

BK070747 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Oct (SPK) -- On the occasion of the GDR's 33d National Day, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, sent their "cordial and fraternal greetings" to the GDR leaders.

In a message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, General Secretary Heng Samrin and Chairman Chan Si expressed satisfaction at the strengthening of the "socialist internationalist relations" uniting the two peoples, which is in the interest of peace and social progress.

The Kampuchean people are elated at the achievements won by the people of the GDR under the leadership of the SED in the dynamic development of the socialist economy. The concern of the SED with the improvement of the people's living conditions leads to the conception of the superiority of a communist society in the GDR and the strengthening of its position in the face of the schemes to oppose socialism launched by the imperialists, with U.S. imperialism as the ringleader.

In his message to Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber of the GDR, Chea Sim affirmed that through their own efforts during the past 33 years the GDR people have achieved "remarkable socialist gains" making it possible to "promote peace and social progress of mankind." Chairman Chea Sim expressed his conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two peoples "will continually strengthen the well-being of the two peoples and socialism."

On this occasion, Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs, also sent his greetings to his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer.

Further Greeting

BK081027 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Greetings message from Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, to Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR's national front, on the 33d anniversary of the GDR's National Day -- date not given]

[Text] On this solemn occasion, we would like to express our profound gratitude to the people of the GDR, who have provided active assistance and support for the Kampuchean people in the defense and reconstruction of their country. May the friendly relations of fraternity and solidarity between the Kampuchean and German peoples be strengthened and expanded for the benefit of our two peoples.

BOU THANG GREETS CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER

BK070658 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Oct 82

["Text" of 6 October greetings message from Bou Thang, PRK minister of national defense, to Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense]

[Text] On behalf of the KPRAF and in my own name, I extend warmest congratulations to you and all the Czechoslovak cadres and combatants on the occasion of the 42d founding anniversary of the glorious Czechoslovak People's Army.

I am convinced that under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the CSSR Government, the Czechoslovak people and army will achieve even greater victories in their socialist construction efforts, thus contributing to defending and strengthening solidarity in the great socialist community and to consolidating friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and armies. I would like to take this opportunity to wish you good health and long life.

MEETING COMMEMORATES HUNGARIAN ARMY FOUNDING

BK050637 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] In order to affirm the harmonious and great solidarity between the PRK and the Hungarian People's Republic, the Infantry School held a grand meeting on 3 October to mark the 134th founding anniversary of the fraternal Hungarian People's Army. Present in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Tea Banh, deputy minister of national defense; Comrade Than Chan, chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Chev Sangyun, deputy chief of the General Staff, Comrade Peng Pat, director of the Infantry School and many cadres from the Defense Ministry. Also attending the meeting were Comrade (Danov Sayi), representative of the Hungarian Embassy in Kampuchea, and Comrade (Bela Sebov), Hungarian military attache. At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Peng Pat, director of the Infantry School, made a speech, acclaiming the Hungarian People's Army which has developed constantly under the leadership of the Hungarian Communist Party and, in close cooperation with the Soviet Red Army, crushed the Hitlerite fascist, liberated its fatherland and established the Hungarian Republic on 4 April 1945. The comrade stressed: The Hungarian People's Army has become an advanced army equipped with modern weapons. The Hungarian People's Army together with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries constitute a military force which can ensure the security and stability of this region and make a positive contribution to defending peace in the world.

Concerning the Kampuchean-Hungarian solidarity, the comrade stressed: [Begin recording] Although Kampuchea and Hungary are thousands of kilometers away from each other, we always stand shoulder to shoulder and share the same trench in the struggle against imperialism, the Beijing expansionists and all reactionary forces in the world, and for the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. This cause has given our KPRAF and the Hungarian Armed Forces a profound bond of mutual assistance. Since the immemorial, we have always (?turned to) Hungary and been greatly overjoyed at the victories and rapid development of our Hungarian friends. Since the victory of the Kampuchean revolution, the Hungarian people and army have accorded our people and our KPRAF profound sentiments of affection and splendid assistance. Today, the KPRAF would like to stress their sincere gratitude to the Hungarian party, government, people and army for their contribution to our victories. [end recording]

After, Comrade (Bela Sebov), Hungarian military attache to Kampuchea, spoke on the significance of the founding day and the growth of the Hungarian Armed Forces. Concerning the role and tasks of the Hungarian Armed Forces, the comrade said: Since the liberation of the country in 1945, the Hungarian Armed Forces, with the assistance of the Soviet army, have developed gradually and become a modern socialist army and member of the Warsaw Pact. It cooperates with the fraternal and friendly armies and the KPRAF in defending (?world) peace and the independence and peace in our countries. Concerning the current international situation, the international imperialists and reactionaries, with the United States as the ringleader, and China and their lackeys have caused greater tension in various regions : oughout the world as well as in Southeast Asia and Indochina. It is essential for us to consolidate our solidarity and the solidarity and cooperation of the progressive, socialist armed forces to oppose the aggressors and warmongers.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and intimacy and ended at 0930.

RED CROSS GROUP RETURNS FROM MOSCOW MEETING

BK080808 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] After successfully completing its participation in the Moscow conference of Red Cross Societies from socialist countries, the delegation of the Kampuchean Red Cross led by Mrs Phlek Piroun, chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross, returned home at 1045 on 7 October.

greeting the delegation at Phnom Penh Airport were Conrade My Samedi, secretary general of the Kampuchean People's Army, and many cadres and employees of the Kampuchean Red Cross.

SPK CITES AUSTRALIAN TESTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS

BK080614 Phnom Penh SPK 14 (retd) 0411 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Oct (SPK) - According to the BBC on 6 October, after a thorough analysis of blood samples provided by refugees claiming to be victims of chemical warfare, scientists from the Australian Government reached the formal conclusion that there was no trace of toxic chemicals. The conclusion of the Australian scientists belies the slanderous allegations of the U.S. and some Western countries, which accused Vietnam and the Soviet Union of using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and Laos.

UN CREDENTIALS GROUP VOTES ON KAMPUCHEAN SEAT

BK080744 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The UN Credentials Committee adopted the draft resolution continuing to recognize the seat and right to representation of all UN member countries, including that of Democratic Kampuchea, on the morning of 6 October. Almost every member of the Credentials Committee, which is made up of nine members, namely, the Bahamas, China, the Dominican Republic, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Seychelles, the USSR and the United States, supported Democratic Kampuchea's right to representation in the United Nations. Only the Soviet Union and the Seychelles opposed. Therefore, this draft resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The Credentials Committee proposed that the UN General Assembly hold its plenary session and adopt and ratify this draft resolution before 18 October.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS BHUTAN, URUGUAY MINISTERS

BK070646 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs and deputy head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, on 28 September met at UN Headquarters with His Excellency Dawa Tsering, Bhutanese foreign minister and head of the Bhutanese delegation. During the meeting, Khieu Samphan spoke on the development of the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government against Vietnamese aggression and for the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race and thanked the Bhutanese Government for its support. His Excellency the Bhutanese foreign minister reiterated his government's support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle. He stressed that Bhutan pursues this stand of supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle in order to defend the principles of the UN Charter as well as international peace and security. Also present at this meeting were, on the Kampuchean side, Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchean permanent representative to the United Nations, and Chan Yeuran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, and, on the Bhutanese side, Ambassador Om Pradhan, Bhutanese permanent representative to the United Nations.

On the same day at UN Headquarters, Khieu Samphan met with His Excellency Carlos Maeso, foreign minister and head of the Uruguay delegation. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and exchanged views on various international issues of mutual interest. His Excellency Carlos Maeso, Uruguayan foreign minister, reiterated his country's support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle and for the UN Charter. Also present at this meeting were, on the Kampuchean side, Ambassadors Thiounn Prasith and Chan Yeuran and, on the Uruguayan side, His Excellency Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguayan permanent representative to the United Nations.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET GDR NATIONAL DAY

BK071113 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL) -- Lao top party and state leaders recently sent a message to their German Democratic Republic counterparts to greet the 33rd founding anniversary of the GDR.

The joint message, conveyed by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly [PSA], was addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unified Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber of the GDR.

Speaking on behalf of the LPRP, the PSA, government and people of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihane and Souphanouvong said by furthering the tradition of struggle against the Hitlerian fascists since World War II during the past 33 years, having enjoyed a great assistance and support from the USSR and other socialist countries, the GDR has successfully built socialism and become a prosperous and developed socialist country.

These achievements, the message added, are a great contribution to the socialist community in the safeguarding of peace and security in Europe and in the world. Thus they also contribute to raise the influence of the GDR in all international arena.

The people of GDR, the message pointed out, with their creativity, are implementing and concretizing the resolutions of the 10th general congress of the SED.

We all, the message stressed, warmly congratulated these achievements and which we considered as our own and the Lao people also seize this opportunity of express satisfaction to witness the recent signing of the 25-year Laos-GDR friendship and cooperation treaty. [sentence as received] This treaty will be the basis for further cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The message finally wished for the strengthening of the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES GDR EDUCATION GROUP

BK071117 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on October 6 received at the government guest house the visiting delegation of the Ministry of High Education and Technical Education of the GDR headed by its Vice-Minister Guenther Bernhardt. Accompanying the delegation was Outtama Chounlamani, vice-minister of education, sports, physical education and fine arts. Also present on this occasion was Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador to Laos.

Phoumi Vongvichit hailed the visit to Laos of the delegation which has furthered the firm solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries as well as the two ministries. He also highly evaluated the Laos-GDR mutual relations in the education work during the past and expressed thanks to the GDR party, government and people over the support and assistance to Laos and he conveyed fraternal and warm salutations to the GDR party and government leaders.

Guenther Bernhardt expressed his satisfaction over his first visit to Laos which is marked with results. The guest also presented warm and cordial solidarity of the GDR party and government leaders to the Lao party and government leaders. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

In the evening of the same day, the delegation left Vientiane for home after paying a 7-day friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of the Ministry of Education, Sports, Physical Education and Fine Arts.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Outtama Chounlamani, Dieter Doering and other high-ranking officials from the said ministry.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETES CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY DAY

BK071121 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL) -- General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defence, on October 6 sent a message of greetings to General Martin Dzur, minister of national defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to mark the 38th founding anniversary of the Czechoslovak National Army [CNA].

The Lao minister conveyed salutations, cordial wishes, combatant solidarity and friendship to the Czechoslovak minister and defence personnel.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the CNA and the heroic and creative Czechoslovak people have overcome all difficulties, and scored great victory step by step and firmly developed the CNA which has gained great achievements in the cause of the safeguard of revolutionary fruits.

At present the CNA, being a strong revolutionary, has stood shoulder to shoulder with the armies of fraternal socialist countries and actively contributed to the safeguard of peace in Europe and in the world.

The Lao People's Army and people expressed joy at seeing the strengthening of various successes on the CNA and considered those successes as their own.

The message wished the fraternal CNA new successes in their noble and precious tasks, and wished the Czechoslovak minister good health, new and still greater successes.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON UN SUPPORT FOR CGDK

BK080800 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The Thai foreign minister believes that Democratic Kampuchea will receive more support from the United Nations following the formation of the tripartite coalition government. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told a BBC correspondent the following concerning the Kampuchean issue:

[Begin recording] I believe it will maintain support at the present level, or will even gain more support, during next year. We won't have to do anything.

[Question] Meanwhile, Vietnam is working harder to win recognition for the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime. We have learned that you met with Vietnamese Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the United Nations. Have you noticed any change in his attitude during the meeting?

[Answer] He requested a meeting with me. It was not I who wanted to see him. The meeting was an ordinary one and the talks covered no substantial topics. We only renewed our acquaintance. He said he visited Thailand and that relations between Thailand and Vietnam have improved. We did not talk much. [end recording]

PRK DEFECTOR DISCUSSES SCOPE OF SRV 'DOMINATION'

BK081120 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Vietnam has set up a unit known as "B68" to supervise the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, the two highest-ranking Khmer defectors to have come to Thailand revealed yesterday.

Di Lamthol, 33, former secretary to the Phnom Pehn foreign minister, and his wife, Niang Sida, 33, translator who had worked for Heng Samrin and handled secret documents, escaped to Thailand because, apart from personal reasons, they hated the Vietnamese domination. They told a select group of local newsmen and foreign correspondents at Khao I-Dang refugee holding camp in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri, that the unit provided "advisers" to all ministries.

Describing how the 17 Vietnamese assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs worked, Di Lamthol disclosed that the two topmost "advisers" met every morning with Foreign Minister Hu Sen or his deputy or assistant in his absence and "showed him secret messages from Hanoi, told him what to do about this or that policy or problem." Hun Sen then conferred with the various department chiefs to pass on the recommendations.

The two advisers who worked daily with Hun Sen were Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Phnom Penh, and Cao, who had come from the Hanoi Foreign Ministry. Fifteen other "advisers" worked with the department heads.

Di was given papers prepared by the Vietnamese in French or English for presentation to diplomats and visitors. The Vietnamese also prepared statements made by the Indochina foreign ministers at their meetings in Phnom Penh, Vientiane and Ho Chi Minh City regarding ASEAN, Di said. He and his wife were present in their different capacities at these meetings.

Di reported that the Vietnamese drew up all the policies for the Heng Samrin regime regarding positions of the Soviet Union, China, the United States, West Europe, East Europe, Asia, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and other parts of the world. Di did not know how many advisers worked for "B68." He did not see any Soviet adviser in the Foreign Ministry at Phnom Penh. Every evening officials had to spend one hour learning Vietnamese. The Vietnamese language was taught two hours a week in schools.

Asked for his opinion of Hun Sen, he said: "He's not an intellectual, not well-educated, can speak only Khmer and has learned Vietnamese." He had accompanied the foreign minister to party congresses in Poland, Cuba, Nicaragua, Yemen, Angola and the Congo, mainly in charge of documents.

Di's colleagues at the ministry did not like the Vietnamese control of their government but "they live in terror, they are afraid to protest, they are too insecure to denounce the regime." He also said that the people did not like the Vietnamese-directed regime. They could not go anywhere without permission.

Di welcomed the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition under Prince Norodom Sihanouk. He wished the Vietnamese would leave and let free elections take place. He believed other people in Phnom Penh felt the same.

His wife, Sida, who had acted as translator for Pen Sovan, deposed chairman of the Politburo, did not know why he was ousted -- whether because he was pro-Soviet or wanted to be independent. She did not think much of him. "He spoke the same things. He had no new ideas. He only criticised the previous regime."

Sida accompanied Heng Samrin on his visits to Vientiane, Hanoi, Havana, Moscow, East Berlin, Prague, Budapest and other capitals. She said that Heng Samrin was accompanied by a doctor and a security guard, both Vietnamese but bearing Khmer names and passports.

Di had studied at Kompong Cham and Phnom Penh when Prince Sihanouk was head of the government. During the Lon Nol regime, he worked with the World Vision medical team. During the Pol Pot regime, he was a farmer in Kratie. He interrupted a medical course (which was then suspended) to study in the political school of the Ministry of Propaganda and also studied diplomacy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In May, 1979, Di joined the Foreign Ministry as vice chairman of the Department of Western Europe and America and after three months became special secretary to the foreign minister. He also received additional political training in South Vietnam. Later he was made chairman of the General Political Department of the Foreign Ministry. Early in 1981, he was appointed chairman of the Western Europe and America Department. He was there until November, 1981, when he resigned to continue his medical studies. In May, he came to the Thai border with his wife and two sons, nine and seven years old. He was not a member of the communist party, but had been in the corps group preparing members for the party. Besides his hatred of the Vietnamese intervention in his country, Di left Phnom Penh also because Hun Sen did not like his marriage to Sida. Di had divorced his first wife. He also suffers from a heart ailment.

The family is seeking political asylum in a third country. They refused to divulge their method of escape or their intended destination.

DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDERS ALLOCATED DUTIES

BK080543 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] According to Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, deputy supreme commanders from the three armed forces have been delegated responsibilities as follows: Gen Athit Kamlangek has been put in charge of tactical and intelligence operations, Adm Sombun Chauaphibun in charge of logistic, Air Chief Marshal Thaklaeo Susinlawon in charge of

personnel and the adjutant general's duties. The supreme commander disclosed the above yesterday afternoon at Supreme Command Headquarters following the meeting with the deputy supreme commanders and the briefing by Supreme Command officials. The delegation of authority is made in connection with the Defense Ministry order appointing armed forces commanders concurrently deputy supreme commanders to enhance coordination among the armed forces and overall efficiency of the three armed forces. The supreme commander said the main task of each armed force commander is to administer and develop his respective branch of the armed forces. As for their work in the Supreme Command Headquarters, an Office of the Deputy Supreme Commanders will be established.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON FLOOD DAMAGE, VICTIMS

BK061447 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The director general of the Public Welfare Department, Praman Chanchamnong, has reported on losses caused by the recent floods in the northern, northeastern, central and eastern provinces. According to him, 123 districts and 12 subdistricts in 28 provinces were hit by floods. A number of the 45,264 families were victims, 21 houses were destroyed and 104 were damaged. Twenty-one people were killed -- 15 in the northeast, 5 in the north and 1 in the central part. The floods have damaged 3,324,650 rai of farmland, 351 roads, 65 bridges, 6 reservoirs, 82 irrigation systems, 9 temples and schools. The director general said that floods have receded in most of the areas and the situation has nearly returned to normal, with the exception of Khon Kaen and Roi Et Provinces, where some areas are still under water due to heavy rainfalls reported at the end of last month. The Public Welfare Department and the provincial authorities have coordinated work for relief programs in the flood-hit provinces.

NATION: TOP CPT MEMBERS WANT TO RETURN FROM PRC

BK300225 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Mongkhon na Nakhon, one of the senior members of the trouble-plagued Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), has sought permission from the Thai Government to return here from his exile in China, an authoritative source told THE NATION yesterday. The source said Mongkhon is suffering from senility and wants to spend the rest of his life in Thailand. Mongkhon, who was among the first political activists that went underground and joined the CPT, was a member on the outlawed's Central Committee before its recent fourth congress.

The Thai Government has no objection to his return, as it has a policy to welcome communist defectors, the source said. However, Mongkhon, believed to be living somewhere in south China, has not responded to the government's permission for his return, the source said. "This delay could be whether Mongkhon has not received the green light from Beijing or that his trip back to Thailand might be problematic. You know, he is very senile," the source said. Mongkhon first contacted the Thai Embassy in Beijing, possibly through a representative, requesting his return to Thailand.

The source also said that he had received reports that Pluang Wannasi, another senior communist member in China, also wished to return to Thailand, but added that so far he had not made any contact with the Thai Government. Pluang, a close friend of Politburo member Udom Sisuwan, was rumoured to have defected to the government following Udom's surrender recently.

The source also said that Thai descendants who were stranded in China following the communist takeover of the country also wished to return to Thailand, but their applications were made complicated as it was difficult to prove their citizenship.

TRUONG CHINH-LED DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO KIEV

BK080600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] At noon on 6 October the special plane carrying our party and state delegation from Moscow arrived in Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Kiev airport was bedecked with Vietnamese, Soviet and Ukrainian flags and banners on which slogans were written in Vietnamese, Russian and Ukrainian, welcoming the Vietnamese friends. The airport was thronged with large numbers of representatives of workers and Vietnamese students in Kiev, who cheerfully waved to the arriving Vietnamese delegation with flags and flowers.

On hand to welcome the delegation at the ramp of the plane were Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine [CPUK] Central Committee; Vatchenko, member of the CPUK Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukraine Supreme Soviet; and many other leaders. They gave Comrade Truong Chinh warm hugs as he reached the foot of the ramp. The Ukrainian leaders accompanied the delegation to a villa in the heart of the city where it rested after the trip.

On the afternoon of 6 October, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPUK Central Committee, held talks with Comrade Truong Chinh and other members of the Vietnamese delegation.

Participating in the talks were, on the Soviet side, Vatchenko, member of the CPUK Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukraine Supreme Soviet; Lyashko, member of the CPUK Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukraine Council of Ministers; Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam; and many other Ukrainian party and state leaders.

Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Shcherbitskiy informed each other of the fine results obtained in the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. They expressed the determination to strengthen fraternal assistance and cooperation between the Ukraine and Vietnam. Both sides also exchanged views on a number of international issues and reached complete unanimity on the issues discussed. Comrade Truong Chinh extended to the Ukrainian people the profound feelings and sincere gratitude of the Vietnamese people. The talks took place in an atmosphere full of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

Also on the afternoon of 6 October, the Vietnamese delegation laid a wreath at the monument of Lenin, the great master of the world proletariat. Later, it laid a wreath at the city's tomb of the unknown soldiers. To the strains of memorial music, Comrade Truong Chinh and his group approached the eternal flame at the grave, passing a detachment of honor guards. After laying the wreath, they stood at attention as the honor guards paraded in review. Present at this wreath-laying ceremony were Comrades Vatchenko and Gilashvili and many other Kiev city leaders.

TRUONG CHINH TO LEAD DELEGATION ON CUBA VISIT

BK080416 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0402 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] On 8 October the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following communique:

At the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, a party and state delegation of the SRV, led by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, will pay a friendly official visit to the Republic of Cuba in the near future.

HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

OW062048 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- A delegation of Ho Chi Minh City led by Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and president of the city people's committee, visited Bulgaria from September 27 to October 3. It was warmly received by Milko Balev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. While in Sofia, Mai Chi Tho conferred with Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and chairman of the National Assembly, and Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau and deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the cooperation in many fields between the two countries and between Ho Chi Minh City and Sofia. The two sides decided to further expand the economic, cultural and scientific ties between the two cities.

VICE PREMIER MEETS GDR'S WILLI STOPH IN BERLIN

OW301737 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 30 -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers, received in Berlin on Wednesday Tran Quynh, vice-chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, now on a friendship visit to the G.D.R.

Chairman Willi Stoph, who is also Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.) Central Committee, and the Vietnamese leader highly valued the development of the relations between the two countries in line with the agreement between the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Le Duan, and the general secretary of the S.E.D. Central Committee and chairman of the G.D.R. Council of State, Erich Honecker.

Vice-Chairman Tran Quynh, who is also member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, extended sincere gratitude to the S.E.D., the government and the people of the G.D.R. for their devoted and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people.

The two leaders shared the view that the 11th session of the G.D.R.-Vietnam Economic Commission currently held in Berlin is a manifestation of further cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic field. The two sides expressed their concern over the deteriorating international situation due to the intensification of the arms race by the bellicose forces headed by U.S. imperialism. The reception was also attended by Gerhard Schuerer, vice-chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers, and Vietnamese Ambassador to the G.D.R. Pham Van Kim.

Further on Cooperation Meeting

OW021526 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 2nd -- The 11th session of the G.D.R.-Vietnam Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation closed in Berlin on September 31.

Tran Quynh, vice-chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, and Gerhard Schuerer, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the G.D.R., signed the minutes of the session. On the same day, an agreement on geologic cooperation was reached between the two countries.

GDR HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER OF STATE VISITS

OW301741 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 30 -- A delegation of the G.D.R. Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education led by Minister of State Guenther Bernhardt, recently visited Vietnam.

The delegation conferred with officials of the Vietnamese Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education on the implementation of the cooperation programme between the two ministries in training scientific workers in the 1981-82 academic year. The G.D.R. guests called at some institutions for higher and vocational education in Hanoi.

LAO DELEGATE'S UN SPEECH, LAO ASEAN LETTER VIEWED

BK061254 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The speech delivered by Khamphai Boupha, head of the [Lao] delegation to the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as the message of 15 September 1982 sent by Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut on behalf of the three Indochinese countries to the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries, have received a warm welcome in the world.

These documents not only analyzed correctly the main threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, but also contained fair and reasonable measures aimed at building South-east Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The realities in Southeast Asia over the past 3 years show that certain reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other hostile forces have resorted to every means to sabotage the three Indochinese countries. They have fostered and incited the Pol Pot genocidal clique to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people and to aggravate tension along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand. They have intensified armed provocations and other sabotage activities against Vietnam and Laos and also attempted to overthrow the legal governments in the three Indochinese countries. Moreover, they have tried to put the ASEAN countries in confrontation with the Indochinese countries in the hope of fishing in troubled waters.

With a high sense of responsibility, the Indochinese countries have put forth a series of peace initiatives including the proposal for signing a treaty of peaceful coexistence with China, bilateral or multilateral, for ending all hostile armed activities along the Sino-Vietnamese border, and for the resumed Sino-Vietnamese talks to peacefully solve problems in the relations between the two countries. But it is regrettable that all these good-will proposals of the three Indochinese countries have been rejected by China.

A number of practical-minded authorities in the ASEAN countries have come to realize the root cause of tension and conflict in Southeast Asia. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja once said that the threat to the ASEAN countries comes from China. Nevertheless, some other ASEAN countries wrongly believe that the presence of a limited Vietnamese armed force in Kampuchea is threatening peace and security of Thailand and the region. Hoodwinked by Beijing's propaganda, they consider the Kampuchean [words indistinct] to be one between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. For this reason, they continue to oppose the trend of dialogue in the region.

In fact, the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- still have some differences. In their peace proposals, the three Indochinese countries always advocate a settlement of differences through dialogue and negotiation on the basis of mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests, equality and mutual agreement without any imposition whatsoever and without interference from outside.

With this stand, the Indochinese countries are ready to take the first step to create conditions for promoting the trend of dialogue. The concrete proposals put forth by the Indochinese foreign ministers in July this year, the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the recent visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to a number of countries in Southeast Asia have been warmly welcomed by public opinion.

At the current UN General Assembly session, the Lao representative, on behalf of the three Indochinese countries, again proposed more contacts to be made between countries in Southeast Asia or between the two groups of countries. He also pointed to concrete measures for convening an international conference on Southeast Asia.

The Indochinese countries proposed that the conference should be convened in the last 3 months of this year or early next year. The conference may take place in Rangoon, New Delhi, Paris, Stockholm or Vienna. Concerning the agenda, there may be still disagreement, but the conference can discuss all problems in the region raised by each side on the principle of complete equality. There are many ways: an agreed agenda, an open agenda, or an agenda with agreed upon problems and open problems.

Obviously, the latest proposal of the Indochinese countries is very flexible and full of good will. It only aims to promote the trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries for the common interests of all countries in the region, namely, peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

NGUYEN HUU THO MEETS OUTGOING CONGOLESE ENVOY

OW250051 Hanoi VNA in English 1442 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text Hanoi, VNA, Sept 24 -- Albert Matoko, ambassador of the People's Republic of Congo, yesterday paid a farewell visit to Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the Council of State, at the end of his term of office in Vietnam. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with him.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CONFERENCE OPENS IN HCM CITY

Vo Nguyen Giap Address

OW062104 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- the 10th conference of heads of vocational training service in socialist countries opened this morning at the Thong Nhat conference hall in Ho Chi Minh City. Attending the conference are:

- The delegation of the Soviet Union headed by A.N. Osipov, vice president of the USSR Committee for Vocational Training.
- The delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Khamphong Phamvongsa, vice minister for education, sports and protocol.
- The delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Pen Navouth, minister of education.
- The Bulgarian delegation headed by Professor Angel Pisarev, vice minister for people's education.
- The Hungarian delegation headed by Maria Hanga, vice minister for culture and education.
- The delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Waiderman, minister of state for vocational training.
- The Cuban delegation headed by P.B. Francisco Baez, director of the General Department for Vocational Training of the Ministry of Education.
- The Mongolian delegation headed by Dava Sambu, vice minister for education.
- The Polish delegation headed by Salvar, head of the Vocational Training Department of the Ministry of Education.
- The Czechoslovak delegation headed by Yuray Bura, vice minister of education of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and
- The Vietnamese delegation headed by Hong Long, director of the General Department for Vocational Training.

Before the opening of the conference, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap received and cordially conversed with the heads of these delegations.

The conference opened at 9:30 a.m. Present were Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap; Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the city's People's Committee; and representatives of vocational schools. The Soviet, Kampuchean, German Democratic Republic, Polish and Cuban consuls-general also attended.

In his welcome speech, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap said: "The fact that the conference meets this time in Vietnam is a fine symbol of the solidarity, friendship and spirit of pure proletarian international cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries.

After highlighting the importance of the job-training service in the construction of socialism and communism and the profound concern of the Vietnamese party and state for this problem, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap added: "Every step of development of the Vietnamese job-training service is closely associated with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the brotherly socialist community. On this occasion, on behalf of the party, state and people of Vietnam, I would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the party, state and people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries".

The conference unanimously elected Hong Long, director of the General Department for Vocational Training of Vietnam, president of the conference.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK060814 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 82

[NHAN DAN 6 October editorial: "Welcome the Vocational Training Conference of Socialist Countries"]

[Text] The 10th conference of the vocational training sector leaders of socialist countries opens today in Ho Chi Minh City. This event is significant for several reasons and marks a developmental step in the relations of solidarity, cooperation and friendship between our people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other socialist countries.

Socialist countries consider vocational training to be an important task aimed at developing the capability of all workers and at optimally using the source of reserve manpower to serve the common interests of society. Vietnam's vocational training sector, which has always been cared for by our party and state, is a developing education sector. The system of vocational schools in our country is still poor quantitatively and has not been modernized in terms of supply and machinery. Nevertheless, our vocational training cadres and teachers have implemented consistently and creatively the party line of education, realizing their heavy responsibility in forming a class of new men to replenish the Vietnamese working class, and they have thus made considerable contributions to the training of more than a million workers.

The Fifth VCP Congress has asserted the great achievements of various education sectors -- including the vocational training sector -- and has clearly pointed out the shortcomings and the guideline for continually developing the educational task in the future. Implementing the party resolution, the vocational training sector has struggled to increase the quality of its training, primarily the quality of its political, ideological, revolutionary and ethical education, so as to make every graduate worthy of being a replacement member of the Vietnamese working class. At the same time, all vocational schools graduates will acquire sufficient knowledge and, most importantly, definite skills so that they can continue to develop their abilities in the service of the country.

The system of vocational schools in our country should be revamped, rearranged and given more funding in order to make these schools really worthy of their name through our actions to build them properly and definitively. Only by building standardized and systematic vocational schools can we train skilled workers. To cope with the conditions in our country, which is advancing to socialism from a low level of technology, we must continue to maintain several forms of substandard vocational training to teach many people, to serve the requirements of developing agriculture, handicrafts and artisan industry, and of expanding jobs and sectors, and to fully capitalize on our country's strength of abundant labor.

The organization and management of an education sector as important as vocational training should be closely linked with the country's economic and social lives. The technical and professional education sector of socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, has achieved high scientific and technical standards in terms of supply and machinery, on a large scale and with a great deal of momentum. These achievements are closely related to the superiority of socialism and play a significant role in building socialism, an ever-increasing material life and an increasingly fruitful moral life.

Over the past several years, the vocational training sector of our country has received valuable support from the vocational training sector of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Tens of thousands of our youths have been sent to the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries for training to become skilled workers. Many vocational schools in our country have been built and commissioned or are being constructed with Soviet assistance. Those schools built with the assistance of the GDR, Hungary and Poland have begun operating successfully. Vietnam's vocational training sector has cooperated closely with its counterparts in fraternal Laos and Kampuchea.

On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for helping our people develop the vocational training sector. We are convinced that this conference of the vocational training sector leaders of socialist countries will be a valuable contribution to the enrichment of our experiences and the promotion of cooperation in the vocational training field of the socialist community.

This conference held in Vietnam reflects the great support and encouragement of fraternal countries in the socialist community to the vocational training sector and the Vietnamese working class as a whole. We sincerely wish the conference a fine success!

TRADE UNION FEDERATION MEETS IN HO CHI MINH CITY

OW300817 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 30 -- The Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions (VGFTU) held the 90th conference of its Executive Committee in Ho Chi Minh City recently.

The conference, attended by hundreds of delegates from provincial and municipal trade union organisations and those from production branches throughout the country, reviewed the implementation of the objectives set forth by the V.G.F.T.U. Executive Committee on the organisation of emulation drives to boost production and improve the living conditions of workers and public employees.

In cooperation with managerial organs, grassroots trade unions have organized many production emulation drives among workers and public employees aimed at enhancing their role of collective masters and developing their innovative spirit. The trade unions have also held conferences of technical and managerial cadres and skilled workers to map out effective economic and technical measures with a view to solving difficulties in each phase of production. "Innovation support" teams and groups have strongly developed in all production establishments serving as the hard core of these movements.

In the first half of this year, 15 localities and six branches of activity in the country developed 24,600 innovations saving 76 million dong and 72,000 U.S. dollars worth of materials.

Besides, thanks to rational use of raw materials, materials and energy in production, the coal, construction, geology and postal services and 12 provinces have saved 4,000 tons of coal, 2,600 tons of steel and iron, 900 tons of fuel and restored equipment and machinery worth nearly 100 million dong.

Together with managerial organs, trade unions at all levels have worked out more rational labour quotas and applied a better wage system so as to encourage producers. They have also provided more sideline jobs to improve the life of workers and public servants. At present, throughout the country, 1.2 million workers and public employees in the productive sector and more than 400,000 others in the administrative sector have been provided free lunch at their working places.

AFP REPORTS CHANGES IN HO CHI MINH CITY TRADE

BK071534 Hong Kong AFP in English 1029 GMT 7 Oct 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Oct. 7 (AFP) -- Pragmatism is in, anarchy is out. Hanoi will soon retake control of the southern Vietnamese economy, checking the rampant "liberalization" of this city's foreign trade.

Though no one from the Foreign Trade Department would admit to it, the uneasiness had prevailed for months. At a meeting on the southern economy last August, the tongues were finally loosed. Deputy Director for Foreign Trade of Ho Chi Minh City, Phan Thanh Cuong, surrounded by three furiously-note-taking aides, took up the subject in measured tones: "There have been no abuses, some excesses at most. Changes are on the way, and will be implemented without delay."

The call to order comes just as the city's mayor, Mai Chi Tho, was preparing for a foreign trip to Bulgaria, India and France. He was due in Paris today to visit a number of factories.

Ho Chi Minh City has in the past three years been in the vanguard of economic "revival" with undeniable success. Believers in "orthodoxy" were unhappy with the deviations from official doctrine, saying the results still did not justify the means.

The southern economy is made up of five divisions, against three in the north. These are state, collective, individual, mixed public-private, and capitalist.

Taking advantage of the opening brought on by "liberalizations," several mixed enterprises, some led by former capitalists, ventured into foreign trade, doing something of everything. Those days are now over. "Foreign trade is a state monopoly. Only state enterprises will be allowed to engage in it, Mr. Cuong said. Mixed enterprises will be "re-channelled" into domestic activities, and profit margins will be restricted.

Six public companies dominate the south's economic activity, with four having a full range of businesses. There are also five municipal production units and a company in all 18 districts for the distribution of produce. This framework would give the south a special and independent economic status, though still under the state's powerful grip.

Number two man of the party's Secretariat Le Duc Tho recently expressed support for the pragmatists. "We must utilize everyone's abilities and potential," but only up to a certain point, and "those who would take advantage of this freedom should be called to order."

First to be affected by the changes will be the import-export headquarters of Direximco and Cholimex, based in the former Chinatown of Cholon, now turned into the fifth district. Rumours have long circulated that their days were numbered, brought down by their own successes which were worrying Hanoi.

Taking advantage of the Chinese networks of Singapore and Hong Kong, Cholon Chinese traders often practiced barter trade. "The procedures might do temporarily, but cannot be relied upon in the long run," said Mr. Cuong, "lacking the reliability and flexibility of international rules."

Mr. Cuong did not believe that overall trade would suffer, as the Singapore and Hong Kong factors were "negligible." Nevertheless, the two ports play an important part in this picture, especially as intermediaries.

This city, said Mr. Cuong, is still under the influence of its past association with capitalist countries, "whether we like it or not."

Mr. Cuong sees the present as a "transition," but much still remains to be done. "In any case the southern side of the 17th parallel has overtaken the 1974 foreign trade volume of the former regime, totaling 85 million dollars," he said.

The U.S. embargo hindered the import of sophisticated products, "but we can get around it by dealing through agents," he added with a smile.

Trading here involved mostly socialist countries, the main trading partner being the Soviet Union, and as these exchanges are accounted for in local currency, it was "difficult" to give a total figure for the trade. South Vietnam needs mostly raw materials and spare parts from the West. The country is targeting raw agricultural produce and processed food as well as handicrafts for export, especially to France and the Scandinavian countries. A Western expert believed two-way trade here could total 200 million dollars in 1982, evenly divided between export and import.

PHILIPPINES TO PRESS FOR ASEAN COMMON MARKET

HK071353 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Philippines will press for the formation of an Association of Southeast Asian Nations common market in the ASEAN ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, tomorrow and Saturday. Agriculture Minister Arturo R. Tanco Jr., who will represent the country in the meeting, said yesterday the proposed common market will be patterned after the European Economic Community.

Initially, Tanco said, the proposed ASEAN common market may be limited to agricultural products. So far, ASEAN has considerably lowered, if not altogether removed, tariffs on some 400 agricultural commodities. However, he pointed out, tariff policies of some ASEAN member countries are still hampering the free flow of goods in the region.

For instance, Tanco said rice is still being subjected to tariff duties in some cases. Such restrictive policies discourage the export of the commodity by the Philippines and Thailand to Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia.

He also cited the case of fish products which, when caught in Philippine waters, are exempt from tariff duties. If caught in Indonesia, however, they are heavily taxed.

Lifting of trade barriers through the formation of a common market will encourage cross investments and joint ventures among ASEAN nationals in the region, he said. "It is high time ASEAN members pressed for economic integration in the region in the face of growing protectionist policies being adopted by Western countries," Tanco said.

TANCO DISCUSSES PROTEST AGAINST EEC SUGAR SUBSIDY

HK071349 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Philippines and nine other cane sugar-producing countries are working out ways to minimize the European Economic Community's big sugar exports which have been hurting third world countries.

Agricultural Minister Arturo R. Tanco Jr. said yesterday the 10 countries will meet with EEC officials anytime this month to discuss ways to end the community's "protectionist policies on the sugar trade." Tanco said the EEC exported 4.5 million metric tons of beet sugar last year due to the huge subsidies it has been giving to its producers.

He said two major concessions will be asked by the 10 countries from the EEC member-countries. These are: Limit the EEC's sugar exports so more sugar from the traditional exporters would be absorbed by importers. Stop the big subsidies granted by the community's member-countries to their beet sugar farmers.

Tanco said beet sugar farms in the EEC would not be viable were it not for the huge subsidies given by the governments. "The production cost of their beet sugar is about U.S. 27 cents lower. If no subsidy were given to sugar farmers, exports would be impossible," Tanco said. Tanco said cane sugar production cost in the Philippines is only U.S. 11 cents per pound. "Without the subsidies, the community members' sugar exports could have been supplied by traditional exporters like the Philippines," Tanco said.

Earlier, the United States was asked to double its quota on Philippine sugar exports. The United States is the biggest buyer of the country's 1.2 million metric tons of sugar exports yearly. Other big buyers are China, Iraq, Japan and Indonesia. Tanco said other countries protesting the EEC subsidy to sugar farmers are Australia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Argentina.

UNIDO SEEKS FORMATION OF 'SURVIVAL' COMMISSION

HK071319 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) reiterated yesterday its proposal to create what it called an extraconstitutional "preparatory commission for survival" to prevent "further radicalization" of the people.

Former Senator Salvador H. Laurel, UNIDO president, said in a press statement that the UNIDO proposed commission will have a limited term of one year and must accomplish four major objectives during that period.

Laurel stressed that within one year from its creation, the commission must improve and maintain peace and order, grant a general amnesty in line with a policy of national reconciliation, write a new constitution reflecting the "true sentiments of the real opposition," and call a general election that is free, orderly, and honest under the new constitution.

The proposal states that all members of the commission should be chosen by a consensus reached between the administration and credible leaders of the "real opposition" and that the members shall be disqualified from running under the new constitution to ensure maximum credibility and objectivity. Laurel said these objectives must be attained while President Marcos is still in power in order to prevent a wild scramble for his office.

ENRILE LISTS WANTED COMMUNIST, NPA LEADERS

HK080453 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry released yesterday the list of top Communist Party and New People's Army [NPA] leaders wanted, dead or alive. The government has rewards amounting to 1.85 million pesos for their capture. Topping the list are Rodolfo Salas, alias Commander (Biloc), who is chairman of the Communist Party Central Committee, and Juanito Rivera, alias Commander (Juaning), who is vice chairman of the Central Committee. Salas has a 250,000-peso reward for his capture, dead or alive, while Rivera has a 200,000-peso price on his head.

The other wanted Communist leaders, among them former newsman Antonio Zumel, have from 150,000 pesos to 200,000 pesos rewards for their capture, dead or alive.

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS COMMUNIST CHAIRMAN'S DEATH

HK300242 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Sep 82 p 6

[Column by Ninez Cacho Olivares: "Death of a Rebel"]

[Excerpts] Edgar Jopson, a moderate student activist and leader of the national union of students, had been considered during the late sixties and early seventies by many radical student activists as tame. The newspaper reports said that Edgar Jopson died during a shootout in Davao. Military intelligence reports that had been declassified revealed that Jopson was a communist.

The news dailies also said that Jopson disappeared in 1972 when martial law was declared and that Jopson was, until his death, the Communist Party of the Philippines' chairman in Mindanao. He was, according to military reports the guerrilla who would have spearheaded the campaign of destruction. Jopson carried a peso 180,000 price on his head -- dead or alive.

What could have caused a moderate activist and a highly intelligent man, filled with idealism, to join the communist movement? We will never know, will we, because Jopson is dead. He was allegedly killed in his hideout.

Was killing him necessary? From reports, there were 21 soldiers who surrounded Jopson's hideout. Four other ranking NPA members were captured. These NPA members were with Jopson in his hideout. But only Jopson died from three gunshot wounds.

From reports, the intelligence community claimed it knew about the terror operation in Mindanao since July. It also discovered that Jopson had been in hiding in Davao. The hideout, a bungalow which is well furnished, is situated in Matina, Davao. The hideout was placed under surveillance for months but military operatives decided to assault the area on the eve of Sept. 21, the day martial law was proclaimed 10 years ago, "to preempt the plot."

I know nothing about military operations and I suppose there are many like me who are not privy to military tactics and operations. There are therefore many questions that arise in my mind -- probably because the reports are sketchy and probably because of my ignorance. For instance, I can't seem to understand why, if the hideout was under surveillance for months and used as a propaganda center of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] in eastern Mindanao, why did the operatives decide to assault the area on the eve of Sept. 21? It couldn't have been for dramatic effect, could it? There must have been many opportunities for these military men to round up CPP members during the months of surveillance. Why wait for the eve of the twenty-first to assault the area? Was that the only opportune moment?

Was the violence necessary? Did Jopson have to die? If Jopson was a communist leader, and intelligence reports say he was, wasn't Jopson then more valuable alive? He could have been captured, rehabilitated and neutralized. He could have shed more light on the communist activities in the country, if he was indeed a communist leader in Mindanao.

Rehabilitation is possible. After all, haven't Taruc and Nilo Tavares been rehabilitated? The government says so. Sayang. All that intelligence and idealism had gone to waste, because of three bullet wounds.

And again I ask: Was there the need for Jopson's death?

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